

A SHORT
INTRODUCTION
TO THE
Danish Language,
FOR THE
U S E
O F

Those who choose to learn it in a methodical
W A Y.



L O N D O N :

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M,DCC,LXXIV.

251

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

British Language

FOR THE

E



U

Those who choose to learn it in a methodical

Y

A

W



LONDON:

Printed by E. HILTON, No. 8, Wellington Square.

MDCCLXXIV.

The DANES have 27 Letters in
their Alphabet, whose Names you
will observe

thus A	a	and are founded as	A
B	b		Be
C	c		Ce
D	d		De
E	e		E
F	f		eF
G	g		Ge
H	h		Haa
I	i		I
K	k		Kaa
L	l		eL
M	m		eM
N	n		eN
O	o		O
P	p		Pe
Q	q		Q
R	r		eR
S	s		eS
T	t		Te
U	u		U
V	v		Ve
W	w		
X	x		eX
Y	y		Y
Z	z		Zetta
Æ	æ		æe
Ö	ö		Ö

for $\text{en} - \text{ed} = \text{in} \times$

A	a
B	b
C	c
D	d
E	e
F	f
G	g
H	h
I	i
K	k
L	l
M	m
N	n
O	o
P	p
Q	q
R	r
S	s
T	t
U	u
V	v
W	w
X	x
Y	y
Z	z



A SHORT
INTRODUCTION
TO THE
Danish Language.

§ 1.  VERY letter retains its own natural sound, without any alteration in their composition of words, or in their pronunciation.

§ 2. In the Danish language you will observe the same articles as in English, viz.

1. The INDEFINITE or the Article of Unity.
2. The DEFINITIVE ARTICLE.

§ 3. The Indefinite Article of Unity is

EN or ET as en Mand, a man.

ET One, as et Bord, a table.

B

See p. 29. Def. p. 10.

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§ 4. The Definitive Article.

Den or Det, which answers to the English *the*, as

Den Hest, *the Horse.*

And it is again divided into

1. The PREPOSITIVE.

2. The POSTPOSITIVE.

§ 5. The Prepositive stands before Definitive Words, and is call'd Den or Det, *The*

Singular

Plural

Det Barn *the child*

De Börn *the children*

Den Tomfru *the lady*

De Tomfruer *the ladies*

§ 6. The Postpositive EN and E, when used definitively, is always put at the end of words, and likewise answers to the English *the*, as

Singular

Plural

Tomfruen *the lady*

Tomfruene *the ladies*

Barnet *the child*

Börnene *the children*

§ 7. The definitive articles have two numbers.

Singular

Plural

En or Et

Ene

Den and Det

De

§ 8. Any word ending in a consonant as

et Bord *a table*

puts the article behind, when the word becomes definitive, as

Singular.

Plural.

Bordet *the table*

Bordene *the tables*

Hesten *the horse*

Hestene *the horses*

Manden *the man*

Mændene *the men*

§ 9. When the word ends in a vowel, the E of the second article prepositive EN, looses its E, as

en Kaarde *a sword*

Kaarden *the sword*

en Troe *a faith*

Troen *the faith*

en

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et Bytte *a prey* Byttet *the prey*

et Öye *an eye* Öyet *the eyes*

§ 10. The articles have two genders, which may be called, the first, PRIUS, and the second POSTERIUS.

Note 1. Prius is both masculine and feminine. The article stands before the nouns of either kind.

Note 2. Posterius is more like the neuter gender, though it often comprehends the common gender, and sometimes only masculine and feminine.

§ 11. The Article of unity hath

1 Gen. Prius en *a*

2 Posterius et *one*

THE DEFINITIVE ARTICLE.

1st. PREPOSITIVE.

§ 12. The first gender hath prius.

Sing. Den *the* Den Mand *the man*

Plur. De *the* De Mænd *the men*

§ 13. 2nd. Gender posterius.

Sing. Det *the* Det Bord *the table*

Plur. De *the* De Bord *the tables*

2. POSTPOSITIVE.

§ 14. First gender hath prius.

Sing. en *the man* Manden

Plur. ene *the men* Mændene

§ 15. Second gender hath posterius.

Sing. et *a or one.* Plur. ene

Brodet *the loaf* Brodene *the loaves*

§ 16. The Nouns are of several kinds, but we shall confine them to the two following, viz.

SUBSTANTIVES and ADJECTIVES,
which are alike in all languages.

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§ 17. The cases of declension are as in the English six; but none of them alter the termination, except the genitive, which is formed by adding *s*, as in the

Indefinite Sense

Man *Gen.* Mand*s*.

Bröd Bröds.

With the definite postpositive article

Manden *Gen.* Mandens.

Brödet Brödets.

Of the GENDERS.

§ 18. The Danes. (as before observed) have two genders, the same as the articles and of the same name.

§ 19. 1. Prius, which is known by the article EN, *A*, as

	Singular	Plural
en Stool	<i>a chair</i>	Stole <i>chairs</i>
en Siæl	<i>a soul</i>	Siæle <i>souls</i>
en Ford	<i>an earth</i>	Iorde <i>earths</i>
en Engel	<i>an angel</i>	Engel <i>angels</i>

§ 20. 2. Posterius, known by the article ET, *One*, as

	Singular	Plural
et Ægg	<i>an egg</i>	Æggene <i>the eggs</i>
et Aar	<i>a year</i>	Aaret <i>the years</i>
et Bryft	<i>a breast</i>	Bryftet <i>the breasts</i>

En

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§ 21. The most nouns are of the first gender or prius.

§ 22. Of the second, or Posterius, we will observe the following collection of words, which when learned by heart, will enable you to find the remainder of this kind, that have no particular rule, but the idiom of the language.

ET	Ægteskab	Wedlock, Marriage
	Ærm	Sleeve
	Affald	Drops, Desertion <i>offal.</i>
	Affskum	Scum
	Affslag	Refusal, Abatement
	Alter	Altar
	Anker	Anchor
	Anløb	Concourse
	Anslag	Advice, Direction
	Anstød	Offence, Stumbling-block
	Andtal	Number, Multitude
	Apotheque	Apothecary's Shop
	Arbeide	Work, Labour
	Ark-papir	Sheet of Paper
	Asen	Afs
	Ar	Scar
	Ax	Ear
	Aadfel	Carcass
	Aag	Yoke
	Aar	Year
	Aafyn	Countenance
	Allun	Allum
	Æmbede	Office
	Anskrig	Cry, Shout
	Ansigt	Face
	Archiv	Archives
		ET Baand

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ET Baand

Bad

Bendel

Banquet

Barn

Baghold

Belte

Baronic

Bedrag

Bedragerie

Been

Bæger

Begreb

Behag

Behold

Beslag

Beviis

Bibliotheque

Bid

Bidsel

Bierg

Biefald

Bind

Bindsel

Blink

Blomster

Blufs

Bogstav

Bolerie

Bord

Borgeskab

Borr

Brev

Brygerie

A Bandage

Bath

Tape

Banquet

Child

Retreat

Girdle, Belt

Barons Estate

Fraud

Cheat, Deceit

Bone, a Man's Leg

Cup, Mug

Skill, Judgment, Ingenuity

Pleasure

Remainder, Rest

Furniture, Cover

Witness, Receipt

Library

Bite

Bridle

Mountain

Consent

Bindings, Stock

Bandage

Flash of Light

Flower

Flambeau, a Flame

Letter

Buggery, Sodomy

Table

Freedom, Privilege of a

Corporation

Gimblet

Letter

Brewery

ET Brylup

TO THE DANISH LANGUAGE. II

ET Brylup	A Wedding
Bryft	Breast
Bud	Commandment, Message
Budskab	Message
Bugt	Creek, Bay
Bytte	Prey
Best	Beast
Beg	Pitch
Bekken	Basin, Dish
Billed	Image
Bispedom	Bishoprick
Blad	Leaf, Blade
Bogskab	Book-case
Boeskab	Furniture
Blod	Blood
Bræt	Board
Brød	Bread
Bryggerhuus	Brewhouse
Bundt	Bundle

ET Cameradskab	A Fellowship
Cancellie	Chancery
Chor	Choir
Compagnie	Company
Creatur	Creature
Contoir	Countinghouse
Castel	Castle
Claveer	Virginals
Clyfteer	Glyster
Capell	Chapel

ET Dekken	A Blanket, Counterpane
Drog	Drom
Dyr	Deer
Dyn	Puddle, Quagmire

ET Exempel

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ET Exempel	<i>Example</i>
Embede	<i>Office</i>
Fad	A Dish
Fakkel	<i>Touch</i>
Fald	<i>Fall</i>
Fongfel	<i>Prison</i>
Fiendskab	<i>Enmity</i>
Flor	<i>Crape, Gauze</i>
Følgeskab	<i>Company in Walking</i>
Forbund	<i>Bond, Agreement, Society</i>
Forhæng	<i>Curtain</i>
Foedklæde	<i>Carpet</i>
Forklæde	<i>Apron</i>
Forfæt	<i>Design, Proposal, Decree</i>
Forvandskab	<i>Kindred, Relationship</i>
Foster	<i>Infant</i>
Fyrsted	<i>Fireplace</i>
Fag	<i>Small Squares (in Building) or Frames</i>
Faar	<i>Sheep</i>
Fæe	<i>Cattle</i>
Fæste	<i>Handle, Hilt, Lease</i>
Forhör	<i>Hearing, Examination</i>
Folk	<i>People</i>
Foll	<i>Colt</i>
Fodder	<i>Hay, Fodder</i>
Forgift	<i>Poison</i>
Fortoug	<i>Foot-path</i>
Fuglebur	<i>Cage</i>
Fyztøy	<i>Tinder Box</i>
Fruentimer	<i>Woman</i>
Gab	A Gap, Aperture
Gardin	<i>Curtain</i>

ET Garn

TO THE DANISH LANGUAGE. 13

ET Garn	A Worsted, Net
Gavn	Advantage, Emolument
	Benefit
Giærde	Hedge
Giftermaal	Marriage
Gilde	Feast
Gibs	Plaster of Paris, Stocco
	Work
Grævkab	Earldom
Gehæng	Sword Belt
Gemak	Chamber, Apartment
Gemyt	Mind
Gidfel	Sponsor, Pledge
Glas	Glass
Gods	Goods
Græs	Grass
Guld	Gold
Gulv	Floor

ET Haab	A Hope
Had	Hatred
Harnish	Armour
Helbred	Health
Helvede	Hell
Henfigt	Respect
Herred	Manor
Herfkab	Lordship
Hiörne	Corner of a Street, or House
Hoved	Head
Hug	Cut
Hæfte	Hilt
Haar	Hair
Harpix	Rosfin
Hav	Ocean
Hierte	Heart
	C

ET

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ET	Hiul	A	Wheel
	Horn		Horn
	Hospital		Hospital
	Hul		Hole
	Hüüs		House
	Höe		Hay
ET	Iern	A	Iron
	Iver		Dug
	Ister		Grease, Lard
	Infantry		Infantry
ET	Kald	A	Calling
	Kamer		Room
+	Kaar		Choice, Condition
	Kar		Tub, Vessel
	Kast		Throw, Cast
	Klæde		Cloth
	Kløft		Breach, Gap
	Kiökken		Kitchen
	Küll		Coal
	Kys		Kiss, Salute by Lips
	Kaaber		Copper
	Kors		Cross
	Kallun		Tripe
	Keyserdom		Empire
	Kid		Kid
	Kiöd		Flesh
	Kladerie		Scribble
	Klenodie		Prize
	Kloster		Cloister
	Knæe		Knee
	Knal		Sound, Report
	Knippe		Bunch
	Korn		Corn, Grain
	Krud		Gun Powder
		ET	Kiar

TO THE DANISH LANGUAGE. 15

ET Kiær
Krüüs

A Pond, Pale
Tankard

ET Laag
Laar
Laug
Légeme
Liverie
Liig
Linned
Löb
Löfte
Loft
Læder
Lam
Las
Lem
Lehn
Liv
Levnet
Ledemod
Lod
Logement
Lys
Lagen

A Pot-Lid
Thigh
Society
Body
Livery
Corps
Linen
Course, Run
Promise
Loft
Leather
Lamb
Load
Member
Fee, Tenement
Life, of the Soul
Life, Behaviour of Life
Joint
Share, Weight
Lodgings
Candle, Light
Sheet

ET Maaltid
Maal
Mærke
Menneske
Moed
Mord
Meel
Middel
Miracle

A Meal
Measure
Mark
Man
Spirit, Courage
Homicide, Murder
Flower
Means, Method
Miracle

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mean
tabley = mean
ET Mynster
Madskab

A Copy, Model
Cupboard

ET Neeg
Nag
Navn
Næmme

A Sheaf
Entry
Name
Accuteness, Ingenuity

ET Oprör
Orgel
Orlog
Öyeblik
öll
Öre
Öye
Offer
Oracle
Oxhoved
Öyelaag
Opvext

A Sedition, Rebellion
Organ
War at Sea
Moment
Beer
Ear
Eye
Offering, Offer
Oracle
Hog shead
Eyelid
Growth

ET Pálads
Pafs
Politie
Purpur
Provstie
Puds
Pandzer
Papir
Par
Pergament
Plaster
Pulpit
Pulpitur
Pund

A Palace
Passport
Policy
Purple, Crimson
Deanery
Trick
Armour
Paper
Pair
Parchment
Plaister
Pulpit
Gallery
Pound

ET Plads

TO THE DANISH LANGUAGE. 17

ET Plads A Place
 Paafund Invention
 Pakhuus Warehouse

ET Quarteer A Quartern
 Quintin One-8th of an Ounce

ET Raab A Clamour, Voice, Schriek
 Raad Advice
 Reeb Rope
 Rüs-papir Rheam of Paper
 Redskab Tools
 Register Register
 Rige Kingdom
 Rom Room
 Rov Prey, Robbery
 Rivejerin Grater
 Ris Rod

ET Saar A Sore, Ulcer
 Samenhæng Connection
 Samfund Communion
 Sæde Seat
 Sælskab Company, Society
 Salt Salt
 Saltkar Salt-sellers
 Sigt Sight
 Sind Mind
 Schaberaque Beard
 Skiæg Cut
 Skaar Drofs, Dirt
 Skarn Shell
 Skiell Skin
 Skind Skin
 Skiold Shield

ET Skiört

ET Skiört	A Pettycoat
Skiöd	Lap
Skridt	Step
Skud	Report of a Gun, Bud
Slag	Stroke, Battle
Smör	Butter
Söm	Nail
Spidt	Spit
Spöfsmaal	Question
Sprog	Language
Speil	Looking Glass
Spyd	Spear, Lance
Sted	Place
Staal	Steel
Stöd	Hurt
Stöv	Dust
Suk	Sigh
Svelg	Swallow, Whirlpool
Svar	Answer
Sving	Swing
Segel	Seal
Seil	Sail
Signet	Signet
Schafot	Scaffold
Skaft	Handle
Skib	Ship
Skierf	Sash
Skildt	Sign
Skilderie	Picture
Skrog	Skeleton, Bulk
Skrub	Scrubbing Brush
Skiul	Shelter
Slot	Palace
Sogn	Parish
Solv	Silver

TO THE DANISH LANGUAGE. 19

ET Spand	A Pail
Spectacle	Play
Spill	Play, Game
Spögelse	Spectre
Spind	Invention, Trick
Stift	Bishoprick, Cathedral Church
Straae	Straw
Stræde	Lane
Stykke	Piece, Cannon
Sverd	Sword
Sviin	Swine, Hog
Syn	Sight, Apparition
Senge, Tepen	Quilt
Skiermbret	Screen
Springvand	Fountain
Snöre, Liv	Stays
Sæt	Head-Dress, Cap
Stieböyle	Stirrup

ET Tag	A Roof
Talent	Talent, Gift
Tegn	Sign
Telt	Telt
Testament	Testament
Tin	Pewter
Töy	Toy
Træe	Tree
Træark	Rails
Tab	Loss
Tal	Number
Tillæg	Addition
Tog	War
Tov	Market-Place
Tun	Step, Stair

ET Trug

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ET Trug	A Tray
Tyrannie	Tyranny
Tyverie	Theft

ET Udfald	A Event
Udfkud	Refuse
Utöy	Vermin
Verse	Verse, Rhyme
Vidne	Witness
Vaaben	Armour
Vand	Water
Værk	Work
Væsen	Essence, Substance
Veyer	Weather
Vindow	Window

§ 23. When an Indefinite Noun, or a Noun without an Article, ends in a Consonant, it forms its Plural by adding **E** at the end, as

Singular	Plural
Hest <i>Horse</i>	Heste <i>Horses</i>
Steen <i>Stone</i>	Stene <i>Stones</i>
Stoel <i>Chair</i>	Stole <i>Chairs</i>

§ 24. These following are formed by adding **E R**, as do most of the Posterius Gender.

Singular	Plural
Dyd <i>Virtue</i>	Dyden <i>Virtues</i>
Plight <i>a Duty</i>	Plighter <i>Duties</i>
Hoved <i>an Head</i>	Hoveder <i>Heads</i>
Anfigt <i>a Face</i>	Anfigter <i>Faces</i>

§ 25. When

TO THE DANISH LANGUAGE. 21

§ 25. When the Indefinite Noun ends in an E, it makes the Plural by adding R or ER, as

Singular		Plural	
Menneske	<i>Man</i>	Mennesker	<i>Men</i>
Kirke	<i>Church</i>	Kirker	<i>Churches</i>
Frue	<i>Lady</i>	Fruer	<i>Ladies</i>

§ 26. Likewise when it ends in a Dipthong, or any other Vowel, as

Singular		Plural	
Aae	<i>River</i>	Aaer	<i>Rivers</i>
Træ	<i>Tree</i>	Træer	<i>Trees</i>
Bie	<i>Bee</i>	Bier	<i>Bees</i>
Omhue	<i>Care</i>	Omhuier	<i>Cares</i>
Mœe	<i>Virgin</i>	Mœer	<i>Virgins</i>

§ 27. All proper Nouns end their Plural in ER, as

Singular		Plural	
Hans	<i>John</i>	Hanser	<i>Johns</i>
Wolff		Wolffer	
Jörgen	<i>George</i>	Jörgener	<i>Georges</i>
Elizabeth		Elizabethher	

§ 28. The following Nouns, besides forming their Plural according to the before-mentioned Rules, also change their Vowels; as A into Æ, and O into Ö, viz.

Sing.		Plur.
And	<i>Duck</i>	Ænder
Bog	<i>a Book</i>	Böger
Bonde	<i>a Farmer</i>	Bönder
	D	Bod

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Sing.		Plur.
Bod	<i>Penitence</i>	Böder, Mulct, Fine
Dotter	<i>a Daughter</i>	Döttre
Fod	<i>a Foot</i>	Föder, Feet
Haand	<i>an Hand</i>	Hænder
Kloe	<i>a Claw</i>	Klöer
Nat	<i>a Night</i>	Nætter
Rand	<i>a Stripe</i>	Rænder
Rod	<i>a Root</i>	Röder
Söe	<i>a Sea</i>	Söer
Stand	<i>a State</i>	Stænder
Stang	<i>a Barr</i>	Stænger
Taae	<i>a Toe</i>	Tæer
Tand	<i>a Tooth</i>	Tænder
Tang	<i>a Tongue</i>	Tænger

§ 29. The following Nouns do not change their Termination in the Singular or Plural Number, without you prefix or annex the Definitive Article, DEN or DET, EN or ET, as

Aag	<i>Yoke</i>
Ark	<i>Sheet of Paper</i>
Bröd	<i>Bread</i>
Bud	<i>Commandment</i>
Faar	<i>Sheep</i>
Fied	<i>Footstep</i>
Folk	<i>People</i>
Kull	<i>Coal</i>
Lam	<i>Lamb</i>
Liv	<i>Life</i>
Mark	<i>Maggots</i>
Möll	<i>Mote</i>
Neb	<i>Bill</i>

Nöd

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Nöd	Cattle
Ord	Word
Raad	Counsel
Reeb	Ropes
Rips	Currants
Sild	Herring
Sind	Mind
Skind	Skin
Skridt	Step
Sviin	Swine
Tall	Number
Ting	Thing

See Jones, Thesaurus, p. 33. & Gemut, p. 13.

§ 30. Some Nouns are quite irregular in the formation of their Plural. as

Sing.	Other	Plur.
Anden	Andre	Andre ✓
Barn	Child	Börn ✓
Fader	Father	Fædre ✓
Gaas	Goose	Giæs ✓
Mangen	Many	Mange ✓
Nogen	Somebody	Nogle ✓
Öre	Ear	Ören ✓
Öye	Eye	Öyen ✓
Oxe	Ox	Oxen ✓
Liden	Little	Smaae ✓
Meget	Much	Mange ✓

§ 31. The Plural Nouns in the Indefinite Sense are unaltered in a Definite Sense, adding the Postpositive Article to them, as

Börn	Children	Börnene	the Children
Giæs	Geese	Giæfene	the Geese
Fædre	Parents	Fædrene	the Parents
		Fruer	

Fruer	<i>Ladies</i>	Fruerne	<i>the Ladies</i>
Lærer	<i>Masters</i>	Læerne	<i>the Masters</i>

§ 32. When the Postpositive Article is added to the Plurals ending in R, it loses its first E, as

Fruer	<i>Ladies</i>	Fruer-ne	<i>the Ladies</i>
Anfigter	<i>Faces</i>	Anfigter-ne	<i>the Faces</i>
Æbler	<i>Apples</i>	Æbler-ne	<i>the Apples</i>

Of ADJECTIVES.

§ 33. Adjectives are Words that signify the Quality of any Person, Place, or Thing.

Adjectives are always like Substantives in the Prius Gender, as

En god Mand	<i>A good Man</i>
En smuk Pige	<i>A pretty Girl</i>
En deilig Kone	<i>A handsome Wife</i>

But,

§ 34. In the Posterius Gender they sometimes assume a T, as

Et god-t Huus	<i>A good House</i>
Et god-t Bord	<i>A good Table</i>
Et Koftbar-t Fad	<i>A precious Dish, or Vessel</i>
Et lang-t anfigt	<i>A long Face</i>
Et bred-t bryft	<i>A broad Breast</i>

§ 35. If an Adjective is joined with a Substantive that has the Definite Prepositive Article, it assumes an E, as

Den Stock	<i>the Stick</i>
Den god-e Stock	<i>the good Stick</i>

Den

TO THE DANISH LANGUAGE. 25

Den Mand	<i>the Man</i>
Den hø-y-ē Mand	<i>the tall Man</i>
Det Slot	<i>the Palace</i>
Det stor-e Slot	<i>the great Palace</i>

§ 36. If an Adjective stands before a Substantive of an Indefinite Sense, it likewise takes a T at the End, as

Dyrebar-t Rögelse	<i>Precious Frankincense</i>
Smuk-t Tøy	<i>A pretty Toy</i>
Fiin-t Linned	<i>Fine Linen</i>

§ 37. Adjectives, and also Pronouns, ending in N, as Liden, Megen, Din, Min, Den, changes N into T before the Substantives of the Posterius Gender, as

Et Slot	<i>a Palace</i>
Et lidet Slot	<i>a little Palace</i>
Det Bröd	<i>the Bread</i>
Det meget Bröd	<i>that much Bread</i>
Et Ansigt	<i>a Face</i>
Mit Ansigt	<i>my Face</i>
Et Uhr	<i>a Watch</i>
Dit Uhr	<i>thy Watch</i>
Træet	<i>the Tree</i>
Mit Træe	<i>my Tree</i>

§ 38. In the Plural they are regular again, as

Singular	Plural
Brödet <i>the Bread</i>	Dine Bröd
Det Bröd <i>this Bread</i>	Disse Bröd
Det Uhr <i>thy Watch</i>	Dinè Uhr
Mit Træ <i>my Tree</i>	Mine Træer

§ 39. All

§ 39. All Adjectives and some Substantives ending in EL, ER, and EN, drop the E in the Plural Number, as

Singular	Plural
Gamel Ofte	Gamle Ofte
<i>Old Cheefe</i>	<i>Old Cheefes</i>
En Skreven Bög	Skrevne Böger
<i>A written Book</i>	<i>The written Books</i>
Den bitter Viin	De bittre Viine
<i>The bitter Wine</i>	<i>The bitter Wines</i>
Himelen	Himlene
<i>The Heaven</i>	<i>The Heavens</i>
Et Væfen	De Væfner
<i>A Substance</i>	<i>The Substances</i>
Himeler	Himlerne
<i>Heavens</i>	<i>The Heavens</i>
Det Vaaben	De Vaabner
<i>The Coat of Arms</i>	<i>The Coat of Arms</i>

§ 40. Adjectives have always three Degrees of Comparison, viz.

1. Positive. 2. Comparative. 3. Superlative.

§ 41. The Positive is the Single or Simple Sense or Meaning of a Word, as

Smük Pretty Deilig Handsome

§ 42. The Comparative raises the Quality above what it is compared with, as

Smukere more Pretty Deiligere Handsomer

§ 43. The

TO THE DANISH LANGUAGE. 27

§ 43. The Superlative raises the Quality above both the former, to the highest Degree, as

Smükeſt *Prettieſt* Deiligſt *Handſomeſt*

§ 44. The Comparative is for the moſt Part formed by adding RE, and the Superlative by EST.

Obſ. The following Adjectives deviate from the Rules of the Degrees, and are irregular, as

Positive.	Comparat.	Superlat.
Faae	Færre	Færreſt
<i>few</i>	<i>fewer</i>	<i>feweſt</i>
Gamel	Ældre	Ældeſt
<i>old</i>	<i>older</i>	<i>oldeſt</i>
God	Bedre	Beſt
<i>good</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>beſt</i>
Lang	Længere	Længſt
<i>long</i>	<i>longer</i>	<i>longeſt</i>
Liden	Mindre	Mindſt
<i>little</i>	<i>leſs</i>	<i>leaſt</i>
Mange	Flere	Fleſt
<i>many</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>moſt</i>
Megen	Mere	Meſt
<i>much</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>moſt</i>
Ond	Verre	Verſt
<i>bad</i>	<i>worſe</i>	<i>worſt</i>
Smaae	Smære	Smæreſt
<i>ſmall</i>	<i>leſs</i>	<i>leaſt</i>
Stakked	Stækkere	Stækkeſt
<i>ſhort</i>	<i>ſhorter</i>	<i>ſhorteſt</i>
Stor	Større	Størſt
<i>great</i>	<i>greater</i>	<i>greateſt</i>
Ung	Yngere	Yngſt
<i>young</i>	<i>younger</i>	<i>youngeſt</i>
Høy	Høyere	Høyeſt
<i>tall</i>	<i>taller</i>	<i>talleſt</i>

High.

§ 45. *high.*

To make great by = make much of
store
great of
to hoist

§ 45. There are also some Adverbs which fall under the same Observation.

Positive	Comparat.	Superlat.
Bag <i>behind</i>		Bagest <i>hindermost</i>
Fiern <i>far off</i>	Fierner <i>farther off</i>	Fierneft <i>farthest off</i>
Fore <i>before</i>	Förre	Forrest <i>foremost</i>
Frem <i>forward</i>	Fremere <i>more forward</i>	Fremest <i>most forward</i>
Gierne <i>willingly</i>	Hellerer <i>more willingly</i>	Helt <i>most willingly</i>
Ilde <i>ill</i>	Værrere <i>worse</i>	Værst <i>worst</i>
Inden <i>within</i>	Inderer <i>further in</i>	Indest <i>innermost</i>
Oven <i>above</i>	Övre <i>upper</i>	Överft <i>uppermost</i>
Siden <i>afterward</i>	Sidermere	Sidft
Tidt <i>often</i>	Tiere <i>often</i>	Tieft <i>oftenest</i>
Ude <i>out</i>	Ydere <i>outer</i>	Ydest <i>outermost</i>
Unden <i>under, below</i>	Undere <i>more under</i>	Underft <i>undermost</i>
Vel <i>well</i>	Bedre <i>better</i>	Best <i>best</i>

En

Undermost = Underst

A general Table of the Danish Pronouns.

Singularis.					
	Nomin. Vocat. 1 Casus.		Genetiv. 2 Casus.		Dat. Acc. Abl. 3 Casus.
	I Person	II Person	I Person	II Person	
I Person	leg I	Min my	Mig me	Wi we	Vor our
II Person	Du thou	Din thy	Dig thee	I you	Eder your
III Person	Han he	Hans his	Ham him	I ye	Eder you
	Hun she	Hendes hers	Hende her	I they	Eder them
	Det it	Dets its	Det it		Dem them
Relativa					
	Hvo who		Hvem whom	Hvilke who	Hvilke whom
	Hvilken which		Hvilken which	or which	
og					
Interrogativa					
	Hvad what	Hvis whose	Hvad whom	Hvis whose	
	Som } that				Som that
	Der }				Det that

Of PRONOUNS.

§ 46. Pronouns are used instead of Nouns, and are

1. Personal.

Singular		Plural
I		<i>we</i>
<i>thou</i>		<i>you</i>
<i>he</i>	}	<i>they</i>
<i>she</i>		
§ 47. Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
<i>Dette</i>	<i>Hin that</i>	<i>Den same or</i>
<i>or</i> }		<i>the same</i>
<i>Denne</i>		
Plural	Plur.	Plur.
<i>Diffe these</i>	<i>Hine those</i>	<i>De same</i>
		<i>the same</i>

§ 48. Relative.

Singular		
<i>Hvilken</i>	<i>Der</i>	<i>Som</i>
Plural		
<i>Hvilke</i>	<i>De</i>	<i>Som</i>

§ 49. Interrogative.

Singular		
<i>Hvo or Hvem</i>	<i>Hvilken</i>	<i>Hvad</i>
Plural		
<i>Hvo</i>	<i>Hvilke</i>	<i>Hvad</i>

§ 50. Possessive

Singular		
<i>Min</i>	<i>Sin</i>	<i>Din</i>
Plural		
<i>Mine</i>	<i>Sine</i>	<i>Dine</i>

§ 51. The

OF VERBS.

§ 51. The Verbs in Danish are as in other Languages, of different Kinds; what we shall make Observations on, are these following, viz.

1. Active.
2. Passive.
3. Neuter.
4. Reciprocal.
5. Irregular.

§ 52. The Active Verb expresses an Action, and necessarily implies an Agent, and an Object acted upon, as

Ieg Elsker *I love*
 Ieg Elsker min Broder
I love my Brother

Here you see I is an Agent working with his Love upon the Object, viz. the Brother.

§ 53. The Passive Verb expresses Passion, Suffering, or the receiving of an Action, and necessarily implies an Object acted upon, as

At blive elsked *to be loved*
 Min Broder er elsked of mig
My Brother is loved by me

Observ. Love is here the Passion, or receiving Action by my Brother, who is the Object my Love is shewn to, or works upon.

Christus er ofret for us
Christ is offered for us

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Ieg var fört tie Mile af ham
I was carried ten Miles by him

Döden er opfluget i Seyer
Death is swallowed up of Victory

Den fidefte Fiende er Döden
The last Enemy is Death

Sejeren var Tilkiendet ham
The Victory is ascribed to him

Obs. 1. When the Agent takes the Lead in the Sentence, the Verb is active.

Obs. 2. When the Object takes the Lead, the Verb is passive, and is followed by the Agent.

§ 54. The Neuter Verb expresses a Being, when the Agent and Object acted upon coincide, and the Event is properly neither Action nor Passion, as

Ieg har gaaet fra Börßen
I have walked from the Exchange

Obs. Here you see Ieg is the Agent, and coincides with the Object (himself) that acts, or is acted on, and neither includes Action nor Passion.

Hun har reist tre Mile
She has travelled three Miles

Barnet oversövede sig
The Child overslept himself

Manden har været i Arabien
The Man has been in Arabia

§ 55. The

§ 55. The Reciprocal Verbs are when the Agent and Object acted upon, are the same, and carry

Mig selv *Me myself*

Sig selv *He himself*

Along with them, as

At skaffe sig selv ret

To right one's self

At forsvære sig

To forswear ones self

At elske sig selv

To love ones self

Hun glæder sig selv

She rejoices over herself

Hun synes godt om sig selv

She thinks well of herself

Han gjør sig færdig

He makes himself ready

Det fömer sig ikke

It is not decent in itself

Han fik hende til at troe sig

He made her believe himself

Han smigrer sig i Haabet

He flatters himself in the Hope

Han gjør sig selv til Nar

He makes himself a Fool

Hun giftede sig til ham

She married him

Hun

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Hun retter sig efter sin Mand

She conforms herself to her Husband

Hun erinder sig selv

She remembers herself

§ 56. The Irregular Verbs are so called, in respect to the Tenses, wherein they differ from the Regular.

Note, There are a great Number of them, and you will never be able to speak or write Danish without learning them by heart, at least the Originals of them, as the Compositives differ only in the Meaning according to the Prepositions they are compounded with.

§ 57. The Danes and English have mostly the same Auxiliary Verbs, whereof these following are the most principal, viz.

1st. At være to be

were.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present	Ieg er	I am	<i>are.</i>
Im-perf.	Ieg var	I was	
Perf.	Ieg har været	I have been	
Plu-perf.	Ieg havde været	I had been	
Future	Ieg skal or vil	være	I shall or will be

IMPERATIVE.

Present	Vær Du	Lad ham være
	<i>Be thou</i>	<i>Let him be</i>
Future	Være skalt du	Være skalt De
	<i>Thou shalt be</i>	<i>They shall be</i>

2d. At

2d. At have to have

Present	Ieg haver	<i>I have</i> ✓
Im-perf.	Ieg havde	<i>I had</i> ✓
Perfect.	Ieg haver haft	<i>I have had</i> ✓
Postperf.	Ieg havde haft	<i>I had had</i> ✓
Future	Iegskall or vil } have	<i>I shall or will have</i> ✓

§ 58. When you know how one Active Verb changes its Modes, Tenses and Persons, you know them all; and as the first Person is, so are the other Persons, viz.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular		Plural.	
Ieg elsker	<i>I love</i>	Vi Elsker	<i>we love</i>
Du	<i>thou love</i>	I	<i>you love</i>
Han	<i>he</i>	De	} <i>they</i>
Hun	<i>she</i>	De	

Imperfect.

Ieg elskede	<i>I loved</i>
-------------	----------------

Perfect.

Ieg har elsket	<i>I have loved</i>
----------------	---------------------

Past-Perfect.

Ieg <u>havde</u> elsket	<i>I had loved</i>
-------------------------	--------------------

Future.

Ieg skal elske	<i>I shall or will love</i>
----------------	-----------------------------

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present	At elske	<i>To love</i>
Perf.	At have elsket	<i>To have loved</i>
		Part.

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Participle.

Elskende *Loving*

Supine.

Elsket *Loved*

§ 59. The Passive Verb is likewise formed by the Auxiliary ; at være *to be*, as

To be loved At være elsket

Passive.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Ieg elskes *I am loved*

Imperfect.

Ieg er elsket *I was loved*

Perfect.

Ieg har været elsket *I have been loved*

Past-Perfect.

Ieg havde været elsket *I had been loved*

Future.

Ieg skall eller vil elskes

I shall or will be loved

Infinitive.

Present. At elskes *To be loved*

Participle.

Elskendes *Being loved*

Perfect Participle.

Er elsket *Been loved*

Observ.

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Observ. Present Indicative
 Future Indicative
 Present Infinitive
 Present Participle
 Form their Passive by S

Example,

	Active	Passive
P. Indic.	Ieg tiener <i>I serve</i>	Ieg tienes <i>I am served</i>
F. Indic.	Skal tiene <i>Shall serve</i>	Skal tienes <i>I shall be served</i>
P. Infin.	At tiene <i>to serve</i>	At tienes <i>to be served</i>
P. Part.	Tienende <i>serving</i>	Tienendes <i>being served</i>

§ 60. THE IRREGULAR VERBS, with their Compounds.

	Present.	Preter.	Particip.
To break	Bryder	Bröd	Brudt
To break off	af bryder		
begin to	and bryder,		
trespass	for bryder		
break forth	frem bryder		
through	gienem bry-		
	der	bröd	brudt
in	ind bryder		
down	ned bryder		
to pieces	fönder bry-		
	der		
out	ud bryder		

Compounds.

	Present.	Preter.	Part.
<i>To command</i>	Byder	Böd	Budet
<i>forbid</i>	for byder	} <i>Compounds.</i>	} böd budet
<i>invite</i>	ind byder		
<i>undertake</i>	mis byder		
<i>summon</i>	op byder		
<i>outbid one</i>	over byder		
<i>command</i>	paa byder		
<i>offer</i>	til byder		
<i>defy</i>	üd byder		
<i>To flow</i>	Flyder	Flöd	Flydt and Flödt
<i>away</i>	bort flyder	} flöd	} flydt
<i>in</i>	ind flyder		
<i>about</i>	om flyder		
<i>over</i>	over flyder		
<i>to</i>	til flyder		
<i>out</i>	ud flyder		
<i>To repent</i>	Fortryder	Fortrödt	Fortrödt and Fortrydt
<i>To climb</i>	Klyver	Klöv	Klövet
<i>away</i>	bort klyver		
<i>up</i>	op klyver		
<i>over</i>	over klyver		
<i>To creep</i>	Kryber	Kröb	Kkröbet and Krybet
<i>through</i>	giennem kryber	} kröb	} krybet
<i>in</i>	ind kryber		
<i>down</i>	ned kryber		
<i>up</i>	op kryber		
<i>over</i>	over kryber		
<i>out</i>	üd kryber		

To

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	Present	Preter.	Part.
<i>To flake</i>	Fyger	Fög	Föget
<i>rage, fret</i>	} fnyser	fnös	fnöst
<i>or foam</i>			
<i>frighten</i>	kyser	kös	köset and kyset
<i>grumble</i>	knyger	knög	knyget
<i>get, enjoy</i>	nyder	nöd	nydt
<i>lye</i>	lyver	løy	löyet
	be lyver		
	paa lyver		
<i>To flee or fly</i>	Flyver	Fløy	Flöyet
<i>fly away</i>	bort flyver	} fløy	flöyet
<i>in</i>	ind flyver		
<i>down</i>	ned flyver		
<i>over</i>	over flyver		
<i>out</i>	ud flyver		
<i>To shoot, or push</i>	Skyder	Sköd	Skydet and Skudt
<i>discharge</i>	af skyder	} sköd	
<i>combat</i>	be skyder		
<i>advance</i>	fore skyder		
<i>push from</i>	fra skyder		
<i>forth</i>	frem skyder		
<i>down</i>	ned skyder		
<i>out</i>	red skyder		
<i>To reject</i>	for skyder		
<i>To snout the nose</i>	Snyder	Snödt	Snydt and Snödt
<i>brag</i>	fkryder	fkröd	fkrydet and fkrödt
<i>boil</i>	fyder	födt	fydet

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	Present	Preter.	Part.
<i>To strike plain</i>	Stryger	Strög	Ströget and Stryget
<i>off</i>	af stryger	} strög	
	and stryger		
<i>in</i>	be stryger		
<i>away</i>	bort stryger		
<i>over</i>	over stryger		
<i>on</i>	paa stryger		
<i>out</i>	ud stryger		
<i>To freeze</i>	Fryser	Frös	Fröset
<i>off</i>	af fryser	} frös	fröset
<i>away</i>	bort fryser		
<i>through</i>	gennem fryser		
<i>over</i>	over fryser		
<i>together</i>	samen fryser		
<i>To ask, or beg</i>	Beder	Bad	Bedet
<i>excuse</i>	af beder	} bad	bedet
<i>adore</i>	til beder		
<i>solicit</i>	om beder		
<i>beg</i>	ud beder		
<i>To ride</i>	Rider	Red	Rider
<i>manage a horse</i>	} be rider	} red	ridet
<i>ride away</i>	bort rider		
<i>forth</i>	hen rider		
<i>in</i>	ind rider		
<i>over</i>	over rider		
<i>out</i>	ud rider		
<i>To tear</i>	River	Rev	Revet
<i>tear off</i>	af river	} rev	revet
<i>away</i>	bort river		
<i>down</i>	ned river		

To

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	Present	Pret.	Part.
<i>To tear up</i>	op river	} rev	revet
<i>afunder</i>	fönder river		
<i>out</i>	ud river		
<i>To slide</i>	Skrider	Skreed	Skridt
<i>slide away</i>	bort skrider		
<i>in</i>	ind skrider		
<i>to</i>	til skrider		
<i>To cry</i>	Skriger	Skreg	Skreget
<i>call</i>	and skriger		
<i>lament for</i>	be skriger		
<i>cry out after</i>	efter skriger		
<i>out-cry one</i>	over skriger		
<i>cry out</i>	ud skriger		
<i>To take fire</i>	Svider	Sved	Svidet
<i>To wear</i>	Slider	Sled	Slede
<i>wear off, tear off</i>	af slider		
<i>consume</i>	bort slider		
<i>waste</i>	for slider		
<i>To sneak</i>	Sniger	Sneg	Sniget
<i>secretly</i>	hen sniger		
<i>in</i>	ind sniger		
<i>out</i>	und sniger		
<i>deceive</i>	be sniger		
<i>To rise or mount</i>	Stiger	Steg	Steget
<i>mount</i>	be stiger		
<i>dismount</i>	af stiger		
<i>mount forth</i>	and stiger		
<i>after</i>	efter stiger		
<i>descend</i>	ned stiger		
<i>mount up</i>	op stiger		
<i>over</i>	over stiger		
<i>out</i>	ud stiger		

To

Hi - le
Hi - st
mount
dismount
mount forth
after
descend
mount up
over
out

High
Steep
Ladder

42. A SHORT INTRODUCTION

	Present	Pret.	Part.
<i>To write</i>	<u>Skriver</u>	<u>Skrev</u>	<u>Skrevet</u>
<i>copy</i>	af skriver		
<i>describe</i>	be skriver		
<i>transcribe</i>	efter skriver		
<i>command</i>	for skriver		
<i>prescribe</i>	fore skriver		
<i>write to</i>	hen skriver		
<i>inscribe</i>	ind skriver		
<i>To deceive</i>	<u>Sviger</u>	<u>Sveg</u>	<u>Sveget</u>
<i>cheat</i>	be sviger		
<i>To bite</i>	<u>Bider</u>	<u>Bed</u>	<u>Bidt</u>
<i>bite off</i>	af bider		
<i>bite</i>	and bider		
<i>bite through</i>	giennem bider		
<i>bite in</i>	ind bider		
<i>To abide</i>	<u>Bliver</u>	<u>Blev</u>	<u>Blevet</u>
<i>stay, tarry</i>	for bliver		
<i>stay by</i>	hos bliver		
<i>To drive</i>	<u>Driver</u>	<u>Drev</u>	<u>Drevet</u>
<i>commit</i>	be driver		
<i>drive away</i>	bort driver		
<i>expel</i>	for driver		
<i>refute</i>	igien driver		
<i>drive through</i>	igien driver		
<i>about</i>	hen driver		
<i>in</i>	ind driver		
<i>about</i>	om driver		
<i>together</i>	samen driver		
<i>To say, or tell</i>	<u>Siger</u>	<u>Sagde</u>	<u>Sagt</u>
<i>renounce</i>	af siger		
<i>dictate</i>	fore siger		
<i>contradict</i>	imod siger		

To

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	Present	Pret.	Part.
<i>To unsay</i>	op figer	fagde	fagt
<i>promise</i>	til figer		
<i>depose</i>	ud figer		
<i>To give</i>	Giver	Gav	Givet
<i>deliver</i>	af giver		
<i>declare, impeach</i>	and giver		
<i>come to pass</i>	be giver		
<i>give away</i>	bort giver		
<i>yield</i>	efter giver		
<i>pardon</i>	for giver		
<i>give out, pretend</i>	fore giver		
<i>deliver</i>	frem giver		
<i>inspire</i>	ind giver		
<i>encompass</i>	om giver		
<i>give up</i>	op giver		
<i>resign</i>	over giver		
<i>pardon</i>	til giver		
<i>distribute, spend</i>	ud giver		
<i>To know</i>	Veed	Vidste	Vidst
<i>To suffer</i>	Lider	Leed	Lidet
<i>To tread</i>	Triner	Tren	Trinet
<i>To smite</i>	Smider	Smed	Smidet
<i>away</i>	bort smider		
<i>out</i>	hen smider		
<i>down</i>	ned smider		
<i>about</i>	om smider		
<i>over</i>	over smider		
<i>on</i>	paa smider		
<i>to</i>	til smider		
<i>To sing</i>	Synger	Sang	Sunget
			To

	Present	Pret.	Part.
To sink	Synker	Sank	Synket
go to the bottom	for synker		
sink down	hen synker		
in	ind synker		
down	ned synker		
To slip	Sliper	Slap	Slupet
away	bort sliper		
in	ind sliper		
down	ned sliper		
out	ud sliper		
To spin	Spinder	Spandt	Spundet
up	op spinder		
out	ud spinde		
To leap, spring	springer	Sprang	Sprunget
leap off	af springer		
away	bort springer		
after	efter springer		
from	frem springer		
through	igiennem springer		
in	ind springer		
down	ned springer		
up	op springer		
over	over springer		
out	ud springer		
To sting, wound	Stikker	Stak	Stukket
pitch	af stikker		
set on fire	and stikker		
corrupt, bribe	be stikker		
pocket up	ind stikket		
open a bill	op stikker		
ingrave	ud stikker		

TO THE DANISH LANGUAGE. 45

	Present	Pret. Part.
<i>To shrink</i>	Svinder	Svandt Svindet
<i>up</i>	op svinder	
<i>in</i>	ind svinder	
<i>To bind, or tie</i>	Binder	Bandt Bundet
<i>with a rope</i>	and binder	
<i>one up</i>	for binder	
<i>tie up</i>	op binder	
<i>together</i>	fammen binder	
<i>To drink</i>	Drikker	Drak Drukket
<i>out</i>	ud drikker	
<i>in</i>	in drikker	
<i>to</i>	til drikker	
<i>To find</i>	Finder	Fandt Fundet
<i>find</i>	be finder	
<i>invent</i>	op finder	
<i>invent</i>	paa finder	
<i>find out</i>	ud finder	
<i>To run, or flow</i>	Rinder	Randt Rundet
<i>off</i>	af rinder	
<i>away</i>	bort rinder	
<i>down</i>	ned rinder	
<i>out</i>	ud rinder	
<i>up</i>	op rinder	
<i>To sit</i>	Sidder	Sad Siddet
<i>possess</i>	be sidder	
<i>fit down</i>	ned sidder	
<i>To swing</i>	Svinger	Svang Svinget
<i>To constrain,</i>	} Tvinger	Tvang Tvunget
<i>force</i>		
<i>force</i>		
<i>force out</i>		
	af tvinger	
	ud tvinger	

	Present	Pret.	Part.
To sting	Stinger	Stang	Stunget
To win, gain	Vinder	Vandt	Vundet
gain from	fra vinder		
gain over	over vinder		
To witness	Vidner	Vandt	Vidnet
testify	be vidner		
To lie, lay down	Ligger	Laa	Ligget
To bring	Bringer	Bragte	Bragt
accommodate	and bringer		
carry away	bort bringer		
bring forth	frem bringer		
propose	fore bringer		
bring again	gien bringer		
To burst	Briſter	Braſt	Brufſtet
To eat	Æder	Aad	Ædt
eat up	op æder		
through	giennem æder		
out	ud æder		
To be	Være	Var	Været
have no need of	und være		
To help	Hielper	Hialp	Hiulpet
make ſhift with	be hielper		
raiſe up	op hielper		
to	til hielper		
out	ud hielper		

To

TO THE DANISH LANGUAGE. 47.

	Present	Pret.	Part.
<i>To carry, or bear</i>	Bærer	Bar	Baaret
<i>carry away</i>	bort bærer		
<i>forth</i>	frem bærer		
<i>along</i>	hen bærer		
<i>in</i>	in bærer		
<i>about</i>	om bærer		
<i>up</i>	op bærer		
<i>over</i>	over bærer		
<i>out</i>	ud bærer		
<i>To cut, or carve</i>	Skærer	Skar	Skaaret
<i>cut off</i>	af skærer		
<i>round</i>	be skærer		
<i>through</i>	giennem skærer		
<i>about</i>	om skærer		
<i>up</i>	op skærer		
<i>over</i>	over skærer		
<i>carve</i>	ud skiæder		
<i>To steal</i>	Stiæler	Stial	Stiaalet
<i>rob</i>	be stiæler		
<i>enlist</i>	ind stiæler		
<i>steal out</i>	ud stiæler		
<i>To tread</i>	Træder	Traad	Traadet
<i>retire</i>	af træder		
<i>enter upon</i>	be træder		
<i>tread down</i>	bort træder		
<i>forth</i>	frem træder		
<i>under</i>	under træder		
<i>injure</i>	for træder		
<i>tread in</i>	ind træder		
<i>amongst</i>	imellem træder		
<i>over</i>	over træder		
<i>accede</i>	til træder		
<i>go out</i>	ud træder		

	Present	Pret.	Part.
<i>To perceive</i>	Fornemer	Fornam	Fornumet
<i>To help</i>	Hielper	Hialp	Hiulpet
<i>enable</i>	be hielper		
<i>raise up</i>	op hielper		
<i>assent</i>	til hielper		
<i>to help out</i>	ud hielper		
<i>To reach</i>	Rekker	Rakte	Rakt
<i>hand one a thing</i>	til rekker		
<i>stretch out</i>	ud rekker		
<i>To awake</i>	Vækker	Vakte	Vakt
<i>To pull, or draw</i>	Trækker	Trak	Trækket
<i>pull off</i>	af trækker		
<i>cover, or cheat</i>	be trækker		
<i>pull forward</i>	frem trækker		
<i>through</i>	giennem trækker		
<i>in</i>	ind trækker,		
<i>about</i>	om trækker		
<i>also</i>	op trækker		
<i>to</i>	til trækker		
<i>out</i>	ud trækker		
<i>To hit</i>	Treffer	Traf	Truffen
<i>hit on</i>	and treffer		
<i>regard</i>	be treffer		
<i>happen</i>	ind treffer		
<i>happen</i>	til treffer		
<i>To be worth</i>	Gielder	Galdt	Giældet
<i>respect</i>	and gielder		
<i>reward</i>	giennem gielder		
<i>make one suffer</i>	und gielder		

TO THE DANISH LANGUAGE. 49

	Present	Pret.	Part.
<i>To lay</i>	Lægger	Lagde	Lagt
<i>off</i>	af lægger		
<i>a plan</i>	and lægger		
<i>incumber</i>	be lægger		
<i>lay before</i>	frem lægger		
<i>off</i>	fra lægger		
<i>afide</i>	hen lægger		
<i>in</i>	ind lægger		
<i>down</i>	ned lægger		
<i>over</i>	over lægger		
<i>on</i>	paa lægger		
<i>together</i>	samen lægger		
<i>to</i>	til lægger		
<i>out</i>	ud lægger		
<i>reward</i>	veder lægger		
<i>To sound</i>	Knæller	Kald	Knaldt
<i>To thresh</i>	Tærsker	Tærsk	Tærsket
<i>thresh off</i>	af tærsker		
<i>out</i>	ud tærsker		
<i>To set</i>	Sætter	Sadt	Sadt
<i>off</i>	af sætter		
<i>upon</i>	and sætter		
<i>befet</i>	be sætter		
<i>pursue</i>	efter sætter		
<i>propose</i>	frem sætter		
<i>set aside</i>	hen sætter		
<i>by</i>	hos sætter		
<i>against</i>	imod sætter		
<i>in</i>	ind sætter		
<i>down</i>	ned sætter		
<i>up</i>	op sætter		
<i>together</i>	samen sætter		

	Present	Pret. Part.
<i>To set to</i>	til sætter	
<i>set out</i>	ud sætter	
<i>translate</i>	over sætter	
<i>assist</i>	und sætter	
<i>To count</i>	Tæller	Talte Talt
<i>count off</i>	af tæller	
<i>after</i>	efter tæller	
<i>again</i>	om tæller	
<i>sum up</i>	op tæller	
<i>count over</i>	over tæller	
<i>count to</i>	til tæller	
<i>tell</i>	for tæller	
<i>count out</i>	ud tæller	
<i>To scold</i>	Skældes	Skieldte Skieldet
<i>chide</i>	over skældes	
<i>blame one</i>	ud skældes	
<i>To sell</i>	Sælger	Saalte Saalt
<i>off</i>	af sælger	
<i>away</i>	bort sælger	
<i>to</i>	til sælger	
<i>out</i>	ud sælger	
<i>To draw</i>	Drager	Drog Draget
<i>off</i>	af drager	
<i>put on</i>	and drager	
<i>deceive</i>	be drager	
<i>go abroad</i>	bort drager	
<i>prefer</i>	fore drager	
<i>draw forth</i>	frem drager	
<i>in</i>	ind drager	
<i>about</i>	om drager	
<i>over</i>	over drager	
<i>up</i>	op drager	

TO THE DANISH LANGUAGE. 51

	Present	Pret.	Part.
To draw to out	til drager ud drager		
escape	und drager		
To fare	Farer	Foer	Faret
depart	bort farer		
experience	for farer		
draw off	hen farer		
descend	ned farer		
trawl about	om farer		
ascend	op farer		
go into	ind farer		
go to	til farer		
be repaid	veder farer		
To chase	Jager	Jog	Jaget
drive away	bort jager		
pursue	efter jager		
drive forth	hen jager		
hunt in	ind jager		
about	om jager		
up	op jager		
together	famen jager		
out	ud jager		
To dig	Graver	Grov	Gravet
bury	be graver		
dig through	igiennem graver		
in	ind graver		
about	om graver		
up	op graver		
out	ud graver		
To crow	Galer	Goel	Galet

To

	Present	Pret.	Part.
<i>To take</i>	Tager	Tog	Taget
<i>take off</i>	af tager		
<i>accept</i>	and tager		
<i>prevent</i>	be tager		
<i>deprive</i>	bort tager		
<i>undertake</i>	fore tager		
<i>mistake</i>	for tager		
<i>repeat</i>	gien tager		
<i>take away</i>	hen tager		
<i>receive</i>	imod tager		
<i>be fond of,</i>	ind tager		
<i>take in</i>			
<i>borrow</i>	op tager		
<i>grow</i>	til tager		
<i>take out</i>	ud tager		
<i>except</i>	und tager		
<i>confirm</i>	ved tager		
<i>To hide</i>	Dölger	Dulgte	Dölget
<i>conceal</i>	for dolger		or Dulgt
<i>To follow</i>	Fölger	Fulgte	Fulgt
<i>follow out</i>	bort følger		
<i>after</i>	efter følger		
<i>pursue</i>	for følger		
<i>attend one</i>	hen følger		
<i>succeed</i>	paa følger		
<i>To ask</i>	Spörger	Spurgte	Spurgt
<i>interrogate</i>	ad spørger		
<i>consult</i>	be spørger		
<i>enquire</i>	efter spørger		
<i>ask for</i>	fore spørger		
	op spørger		
<i>question</i>	til spørger		
<i>examine</i>	ud spørger		

TO THE DANISH LANGUAGE. 53

	Present	Pret. Part.
<i>To smear</i>	Smörer	Smurte Smurt
<i>To be constrained</i>	Bör	Burde Burdet
<i>To make, or do</i>	Giör	Giorde Giort
<i>settle</i>	af giör	
<i>imitate</i>	efter giör	
<i>alter</i>	om giör	
<i>trespass</i>	fcr giör	
<i>offend</i>	imod giör	
<i>make out</i>	ud giör	
<i>To dare</i>	Tör	Torde Tordt
<i>To weigh</i>	Veyer	Vog Veyet
<i>Can</i>	Kand	Kunde Kundet
<i>To come</i>	Kommer	Kom Kommet
<i>arrive</i>	and komer	
<i>receive</i>	be komer	
<i>execute</i>	efter komer	
<i>come forward</i>	frem komer	
<i>prevent</i>	fore komer	
<i>destroy</i> }	om komer	
	for komer	
<i>come in</i>	ind komer	
<i>up</i>	op komer	
<i>over</i>	over komer	
<i>out</i>	ud komer	
<i>belong to</i>	ved komer	
<i>To run</i>	Löber	Löb Löbet
<i>run against</i>	and löber	
<i>experience</i>	be löber	
<i>run away</i>	bort löber	
<i>after</i>	efter löber	
	for löber	

	Present	Pret.	Part.
<i>To run forth</i>	hen löber		
<i>in</i>	ind löber		
<i>about</i>	om löber		
<i>over</i>	over löber		
<i>together</i>	famen löber		
<i>to</i>	til löber		
<i>escape</i>	und löber		
<i>run out</i>	ud löber		
<i>To sleep</i>	Sover	Sov	Sovet
<i>lay with a girl</i>	besover		
<i>over sleep</i>	for sover		
<i>sleep in</i>	hen sover		
<i>sleep by</i>	hos sover		
<i>fall asleep</i>	ind sover		
<i>sleep out</i>	ud sover		
<i>To get, obtain</i>	Faar	Fik	Faaet
<i>To go, or walk</i>	Gaaer	Gik	Gaaet
<i>go away</i>	af gaar		
<i>regard</i>	and gaar		
<i>commit</i>	be gaar		
<i>go away</i>	bort gaar		
<i>after</i>	efter gaar		
<i>vanish</i>	for gaar		
<i>proceed</i>	fore gaar		
<i>proceed</i>	frem gaar		
<i>return</i>	gien gaar		
<i>go abroad</i>	hen gaar		
<i>in</i>	ind gaar		
<i>about</i>	om gaar		
<i>excell</i>	over gaar		
<i>accede</i>	til gaar		
<i>go out</i>	ud gaar		

TO THE DANISH LANGUAGE. 55

	Present	Preter.	Part.
To escape	und gaar		
confess, or } confirm	ved gaar		

To beat	Slaar	Slog	Slaget
beat off	af slaar		
fix or pin	and slaar		
	be slaar		
project	fore slaar		
beat through	giennem slaar		
down	ned slaar		
knock up	up slaar		

To beat	Slaar	Slog	Slaget
calculate	over slaar		
happen	til slaar		
beat out	ud slaar		
excuse	und slaar		
beat under	under slaar		

To stand	Staar	Stod	Staaet
defist	af staar		
become	and staar		
confist	be staar		
assise	bie staar		
stand after	efter staar		
understand	for staar		
administer	fore staar		
resist	imod staar		
insist	paa staar		
rise, or stand up	op staar		
stand to	til staar		
suffer	ud staar		
dare	under staar		

To

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	Present	Pret.	Part.
<i>To laugh</i>	Leer	Loe	Leet
<i>deride</i>	be leer üd leer		
<i>To see, or look</i>	Seer		
<i>contemplate</i>	an feer be feer		
<i>look after</i>	efter feer		
<i>provide</i>	for feer		
<i>look through</i>	giennem feer		
<i>be ashamed</i>	und feer		
<i>look about</i>	om feer op feer over feer til feer ud feer		
<i>To be silent</i>	Tier	Taug	Tiet
<i>conceal</i>	for		
<i>keep silent</i>	fliltier		

As in the ENGLISH GRAMMAR you have learned, what is to be understood by Adverbs, Conjunctions, Propositions and Interjections; and there is nothing materially different from the DANISH, I shall leave them all to the Exercise of your Memory; and after adding two Remarks on Adverbs, shall treat a little on the Composition of Single Words and the Syntax.

1. When an Adverb has its Derivation from an Adjective, that terminates in Lig, as Venlig: Friendly it assumes EN, as Venligen.

2. If

2. If the Adjective does not end in Lig, the Adverb is made of it by adding a T, as Smuk, *Pretty*, Smukt.

On the Composition of single Words in a Sentence, and their Construction.

§ 1. The Articles determine the different Signification of Nouns.

§ 2. The Articles are either of Unity, or Definitive.

§ 3. The Definitive is again, either
Pre or } Positive.
Post }

§ 4. We must also observe, when these are used, and when not.

§ 5. It is not used,

1. When the Nouns are in an Indefinite Sense, as

Fuld af Sorrig
Full of Sorrow
Mange Penger
Enough of Money

2. When the Nouns carry an Adjective before them, or a Possessive Pronoun, as

Bliv ved friskt Moed
Be of good Spirit
Elsk din Hustru
Love thy Wife

3. When

3. When the Nouns are Proper Nouns, as
London, John.

John reiste til Paris
John went to Paris

4. When the Nouns stand in the Genitive,
as

Mandens Daarlighd
The Foolishness of Man
Retferdiheds Berömmelse
The Honour of Justice

§ 6. On all other Occasions the Nouns have
their Article before them, viz. either Unitatis,
or the Indefinite, as

Et Hüs, *a House*, that is, *any House*

§ 7. Or Definitive, which is used as the English
The, as

Den Mand *The Man*
That is, *Some one Man in particular*
Manden *The Man*

§ 8. These Articles, the Nouns make use of,
although an Adjective is put before them.

Den gode Mand
The good Man
En god Mand
A good Man

§ 9. The Definitive Article is either Pre or
Post Positive.

Observe, That the Postpositive doth not encom-
pass or limit the Sense of the Words so much
as the Prepositive.

§ 10. The

§ 10. The Prepositive is more particular in its Detertination, and is used on the following Occasions, viz.

1. When the Noun has an Adjective before it, as

Den store Kiærlighed

The great Love.

Not Kierligheden stor, or stor Kiæligheden.

2. Before a Noun which is followed by a Relative Pronoun,

Den Mand som elsker

The Man who loves

Den Lykke som I har

The Luck which you have

§ 11. On all other Occasions the Postpositive is used as the English Definite Article. The, as

Kierlighedens Fader

Father of the Love

Froen til Saligheden

The Faith to the Salvation

§ 12. The Adjective is always put before the Substantive.

Det andet Aar

The second Year

§ 13 The Adjective is unaltered although the Substantive is of the Genitive Case.

Den Tappere Soldats Berömelse

The Honour of the good Soldier

§ 14. If

§ 14. If an Adjective is put in the Genitive Case it stands by itself as a Substantive, and its Substantive Noun is to be understood as wanted, or to be there in reality.

De Lærdes Strid er heftig
The War of the learned (Men) is great

§ 15. When two Substantives come together, signifying the same Thing, they are both put in the same Case, as

En Hob Mennesker
A Multitude of People

Broder George
Brother George

De apprørere Jøderne
The rebellious Jews.

§ 16 If two or more Nouns speak of different Things, or the one denotes a Possession, the Possession Word is put in the Genitive Case, as

Broder Georgs Skrivelse
The Letter of Brother George

Den Tappre Heltés Levent
The Life of the victorious Hero

En Konges Son. *Son of a King.*

§ 17. The Noun in the Genitive Case stands always before the Noun that Causes its Termination.

De Danskes Cappel
The Chapel of the Danes

Den store Herres Vaaben
The Coat of Arms of the Great Lord.

§ 18.

TO THE DANISH LANGUAGE. 61

§ 18. Words by way of Question and Answer, require one and the same Case.

Quest. Hvo taler? *Who speaks?*

Answ. *Paul speaks.*

Quest. Hvis Kiortel er Dénne?

Answ. *Peter's or my Brother George's Coat.*

Except. The Interrogative Pronoun as well as the Pronoun we make answer with, are both put in the Dative Case.

Quest. Hvem er Det? *Who is it?*

Answ. Mig or Det er mig. *I, or it is I.*

OF a PARTICIPLE.

§ 19. A Participle is not only like an Adjective, and made use of in the same Manner, but partakes also of the Nature of a Verb in Conjugation and Tenses, as

Han Svarde Sigendes

He answered and said

Obs. 1. No Period must begin with a Participle.

Obs. 2. After the Imperfect Tense the Participle is often used, as

Han rejste sig op sigende

He arose saying

At han vilde segtende forsvare

That he would, fighting, defend

Sit Bytte, Der Kom fra Lejeren

His Spoil which came from the Field of Battle

I

Led-

Ledslagendes af et Partie Ryttere
And was conveyed by a Party of Dragoons.

§ 20. The Compound Verbs are mostly separated from their Prepositions when they are put in a Sentence, so that the Simple Verb comes first; then the Case which such Verb governs, and after that the Proposition, which before was joined to the Verb, as

Han har lagt Penger op

He has laid up Money

Instead of

Han har oplagt Penger

He has uplaid Money

Han har staaet hende bie

Det komer hende ikke ved

Obf. 1. They seldom undergo this Separation in the Present Participle.

2. Some Verbs are compounded of Prepositions that cannot be separated, as Be, En, ge, mis, u, und.

Bestaae

Consist

Milhage

Displeasure

Undgaee

Evitable.

§ 21. The Tenses are all the same as in English, and are made use of in the same Manner, and need no particular Observation, but that the Person stands often behind the Simple Tense of the Verb, and also between the Auxiliary Verb, and the Supine in Compound Verbs, as

Har han det *Has he that*

Har han faaet det *Has he got it*

Saa havde han skrevet *So had he wrote.*

§ 22. When two Verbs come together, the last is put in the Infinitive Mood, with *at* as

Han har at skrive *He has to write*

Hun lover at syng *She promises to sing*

OF ADVERBS.

When an Adverb stands by a Noun, it is always put before it, as

Særdeles Stor

Especially large

§ 23. With Verbs it stands directly before, or directly after, and likewise in the compound Tenses between the Auxiliary Verb and the Supine, and also after the Case which the Verb governs.

§ 24. When it stands with a compound Verb, it is put between it and the Preposition, as

Han har staaet mig trolig bie

He has assisted me truly

Han vil rejse snart bort

He will go soon away

OF PREPOSITIONS.

§ 25. A Preposition stands always before its Noun; but if a Sentence begins with such a Word that has a Preposition, then the Preposition parts with the Noun, and takes its Place in the End of the Period, as

Hlvem vil I tale ved

Whom will you talk with.

Per

Personen som vi rejste med

The person we traveled with

§ 26. All the Prepositions govern an Accusative Case except Til, Inden, uden, which sometimes govern a Genitive, as

Til Fods

Uden Lands

By Foot

In foreign Country

Inden Dørs

Within Doors

Of Construction.

§ 27. The Conjunction with the Nominative Case stands always before the Verb.

§ 28. The Gerund (which is the indefinite Mood with a Proposition before it) follows the Verb which it is governed by.

§ 29. Next the Verb follows the Case which the Verb governs.

§ 30. The auxiliary Verb stands always before the Verb it is joined with.

§ 31. The Infinitive Mood follows the Verb which it is governed by, and the Preposition before its Case.

Note. The Genitive Case, as well as the Adjective, stands always before its Substantive.

On

On the Construction of a Sentence,
the following will serve as an Ex-
ample.

1. The Conjunction.

Hvis, ikkun

2. The Nominative with its Con-
junction.

Den kloge Konges i Macedonien Philippi tappre
Søn, Alexander den Store.

3. The first auxiliary Verb.

Havde.

4. The Adverb.

Ofte nok.

5. The second auxiliary Verb.

Vil det.

6. The Verb itself.

Erindre.

7. The reciprocal Pronoun.

Sig.

8. The Case of the Verb.

Sin kloge Læreres. Grund Regler.

9. The Gerund with its Connection.

I at bruge sine Kræfter og de ting han befad.

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10. The first Preposition with its Case.
Efter sin beste Indfigt.

11. The second Preposition.
Til sin og andres Velfærds Befordrelse.

Hvis ikkun, den kloge Konges i Macedonien Phi-
if but wise King Macedon
 lipp tappre Søn, Alexander den store havde
victorious Son great have
 ofte nok vildet erindre sig sin kloge Læreres
often enough will remember see his witty Tutor
 Grund-Regler, i at bruge sine Kræfter og de
fundamental Rule use Parts
 Ting han besad efter sin best: Indfigt til sin
Thing possesse best Judgment
 og andres Velfærds Befordrelse.
other Welfare Promotion.

E X A M P L E.

Skulde denne korte Indledning til det Danske Sprog blive til Nytte for mine smaae Venner, hvis Tieneste den egentlig er figtet til og tillige finde andres Biefald, vil det blive ensfærdeles Fornöyelse til Forfatteren.

If this short Introduction should be of Service to my little Friends, for whose Use it is chiefly intended, and also meet with the Approbation of others, it will be a great Pleasure to the Compiler.

F. I. N. I. S.



To be Corrected.

- P**AGE 5 line 12 for indifinite, read indefinite
 14 indifinite, r. indefinite
 Page 6 l. 12 and 17, Tomfru, r. Jomfrue Jomfru
 Page 7 l. 13 Brodr. r. Bröd
 Page 8 l. 20 Ford r. Jord
 Page 9 l. 32 anfigt r. anfigt
 Page 10 l. 8 Baionic r. Baronie
 31 Borgefkab r. Borgefkab
 Page 12 l. 6 Fongfel r. Fangfel
 9 Folgeftekab r. Fölgeftekab
 24 Foll r. Föl
 26 Forgtft r. Forgift
 29 Fyztoy r. Fyrtöy
 Page 13 l. 19 Harnifh r. Harnifk
 Page 15 l. 12 Loft r. Loft
 Page 16 l. 21 Politic r. Politie
 Page 17 l. 9 Rüs-papir r. Riispapir
 13 Ris r. Riis
 Page 19 l. 13 Senge, Tepen r. Senge-Teppen
 16 Snore, Liv r. Snöre-Liv
 Page 20 l. 7 Verfe r. Vers
 13 Veyer r. Vejer
 26 Plight r. Pligt
 Page 22 l. 15 Tongue r. Tong
 Page 23 l. 23 Oxen r. Öxen
 Page 27 l. 29 Stör r. Stor
 Page 31 l. 22 elsked of mig r. elked af mig
 Page 32 l. 6 Sideste Fiende r. Sidfte Fiende
 Page 36 l. 13 Ieg er elsket r. Ieg var elsket
 Page 39 l. 23 red fkyder r. udskyder
 Page 40 l. 21 part. Rider r. redet
 Page 41 l. 16 part. Sledet r. Sledet
 Page 42 l. 25 igien driver r. igiennem driver
 Page 47 l. 18 ud fkiæder r. udfkizrer
 Page 55 l. 11 up fjaar r. opfjaar
 Page 56 l. 5 Seer perf. r. Saae part. Seet



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